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The Colorado Formation and its Invertebrate Fauna. By T. W. STANTON. Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv., No. 106, 288 pp., 45 plates. Washington, 1893.

In the preparation of this memoir the author has made extensive field studies in Colorado and Utah, and has had the benefit of certain unpublished notes by Mr. Walcott on the Kanab valley. In addition a careful review of previous papers and collections has been made with the satisfactory result that, whereas previously but twenty-five or thirty species had been definitely referred to the Colorado formation, one hundred and fifty are now listed. The greater portion of these, including some thirty-nine new forms, are described in this paper.

The history and definition of the Colorado formation is introduced by Meek and Hayden's Upper Missouri section, which has so long been the starting point for all work on the interior Cretaceous. The evolution of this section from the original five numbered formations to the present form is briefly sketched.

The Cretaceous is considered by regions, beginning with Iowa, and continuing through Kansas, Upper Missouri region, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah. The portion devoted to Colorado and Utah is particularly full and interesting.

The Colorado fauna is compared with those of other marine Cretaceous formations. There are fourteen identical or very closely related forms which occur in both the Colorado and Montana. The Eagle Ford shales contain twelve typical Colorado forms, and the Austin limestone thirteen. Seven species are found in British America, and eight in Manitoba. A comparison with European formations shows the relations to be closest with the Turonian.

The species described are well figured, and the descriptions clear and concise. A large number of changes in nomenclature are made, many of which result from the changes in classification adopted by recent European writers. Few of the changes made will be more widely noticed than that of *Inoceramus problematicus* Schlot, the best known and most widely distributed Colorado form, to *Inoceramus labiatus*, a form described earlier (1813) by the same author. Another of the changes which deserves notice is the recognition of the western forms hitherto known as *Gryphaea pitcheri* Morton as belonging to an independent species which is christened *newberryi*. Still another change of importance is the recognition of Meek's American species

Prionocyclus woolgari as identical with the European form described by Mantell, now known as *Prinotropis woolgari*.

The bulletin shows a very happy combination of stratigraphic and palæontologic work. It will be welcomed by all students of the interior Cretaceous as a valuable aid.

H. F. BAIN.